

localities cited, is very much like a small black *Attalus*, such as *A. caraboides* and *A. calcaratus*. Without having more specimens before me, I do not think it advisable to add anything to the short diagnosis given above.

CYMBOLUS (to precede the genus *Pristoscelis*, p. 123).

Corpus oblongum, parallelum, superne convexum. Caput in prothorace bene receptum; oculi fortiter granulati; antennæ quam caput cum prothorace longiores, ab articulo quarto inde serratæ, articulo ultimo ovato, haud incrassatæ; palpi maxillares articulo ultimo valde securiformi, labiales articulo ultimo incrassato apice acuminato. Prothorax transversus, lateribus deflexis, disco granuloso, areolis circa sex lævigatis elevatis fere tumidulis. Elytra fortiter et profunde punctata, parum pubescentia. Tarsi infra villosi; ungues lobulis membranaceis haud connatis muniti.

This new genus of "Dasytides" is not very near to any other known to me. It belongs to the first division of Melyridæ, in which the first joint of the tarsi is as long as or longer than the second; and among the genera composing this division it is remarkable by the hatchet-shaped joint of the maxillary palpi, by the somewhat bulky build, reminding one of a large *Cis*, and by the smooth tumid spaces on the thorax, as well as by the pitchy red colour and coarse punctuation. The sides of the prosternum are nearly parallel pieces meeting in the centre in a small mucronate projection, by which the coxæ are separated, the point not reaching so far as the coxæ. The reflexed portion of the pronotum is wide and finely rugulose, the hind angles re-entering slightly the coxal cavities, which are, however, widely open behind; the margin very finely crenulate. The mesosternum has a short projection in front, and a long thin one behind wholly separating the middle legs. Elytral epipleuræ hollowed, polished, and with crenulate external margins. The lobes of the tarsi are hard to observe owing to their soft villose nature, but are membranous and as long as the claws.

1. *Cymbolus rufopiceus*. (Tab. XIII. fig. 12.)

Oblongus, convexus, nitidulus, rufo-piceus; capite prothoraceque saturationibus, longius pilosellis, crebre granuloso-subrugulosis, hoc areolis nonnullis glabris elevationibus; elytris parcius profunde punctatis; antennis pedibusque rufis. Long. 7 millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

The whole of this insect is of a pitchy-red colour, the head, the smooth irregular spaces on the thorax, the breast, and the abdomen being a little darker, the appendages lighter. The intermediate joints of the antennæ are triangular, not longer than wide; the head is about half the width of the thorax, the latter as wide as the elytra and twice as broad as long. The eyes are rather large.

Found upon the flowers of small trees in second-growth woods (*Champion*).

2. *Cymbolus castaneus*.

Brevior, oblongus, rufo-piceus, subtus ferrugineus, nitidulus; prothoracis disco intricato-ruguloso, punctis